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Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT
TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR.....\$6.00
SIX MONTHS.....\$3.00
ONE MONTH.....60

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a few agents to represent us in every part of the country. Will our friends, or anyone else, be of service to us in our behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

It is with disgust that one bears so much indignation against treason indulged in by the radicals of New England. They feel a horror of rebels—that is, they are revolting, indeed, coming from such a source. This generation has not forgotten the scenes of 1812-14, in which all New England figured so extensively. Treason was openly preached in that region. Secession was threatened in public meetings, in legislatures, and even on the floor of Congress; and the reason was just what has created the present rebellion—the resolution to have the offices, and disappointment in not getting them.

Their action in Congress on the occasion of the election of Jefferson is on record. It was verging toward revolution, and the chief indiction was the determination not to lose the offices. It was proposed to let Jefferson be elected by Congress if he would promise not to remove certain favorites from office.

The majority of the Federal party held out to the last, and the election took place by the withdrawal of a few men from the treasonable and revolutionary purposes of the latter. From that period the storm of treason raged and increased in New England, and throughout the war of 1812 they gave aid and comfort to a foreign enemy with impunity, for so general was the rebellion that the laws of the United States could not be expected in that region.

The victory at New Orleans and the peace which followed collapsed the rebellion; but it still remained and cropped out in other ways. The New England school of politicians waged a war against one clause of the Constitution for the return of fugitive slaves. Combination of individuals aided the escape of fugitive slaves, and protected them. State legislatures passed laws to nullify the law of Congress and defeat the object of the Constitution.

During the Kansas troubles New England raised men, arms and money to overrule the institutions established by Congress, openly and ostentatiously. Civil war raged in that country against the constituted authorities. We made no defense of the other side in that controversy. It deserves condemnation; but the corrective was in the ballot-box, not in revolution. The proceedings in Kansas were the beginning of this rebellion, and New England put us at the bottom of it. They resorted to force to accomplish a political purpose, instead of waging the reforms of peace and constitutional action.

Now, this same school of politicians feel a holy horror of rebels. One would suppose they had repented of their sins, since they now feel so much horror of the crimes they have indulged in since the origin of this Government. But it is not so. They are in revolution now. They would break up the institutions their fathers made, if they could. We can hardly turn to a clause of the Constitution they have not violated. No guaranty of that instrument have they regarded. They have not changed the rebellious character they have so long maintained. They have now the power of the Federal Government, and use it for their radical destructive purposes, as they used to do all the power they had in those past.

We have only charged against this school of politicians what history will tell us out. Instead of submitting to the regular authorities of the United States, they have sought to defeat their purposes by individual lawless combinations, and by the actions of States, and open force, and they have done this for nearly a long series of years.

Now that they have the power of the Federal Government, they use it not in accordance with the Constitution, but according to the higher law of revolutionists.

No treason is criminal enough. It has been criminal in New England, and it is now criminal in the South. No rebels have ever had any justification for their deeds in this country.

But we cannot hear without disgust the expressions of horror of crimes from men so long guilty themselves.

The friends of agriculture, who have long been urging the establishment of a department in Washington devoted expressly to this, the greatest interest of the nation, have at last succeeded. The fact of the formation of such a department by Congress at the last session is known to our readers; but there are some very interesting matters recently developed in connection with this movement that are not generally known.

A pamphlet by R. B. of Washington, addressed to Congress, entitled "An Exposure of D. P. Holloway's Management of the Patent Office," purporting to present a "statement of facts and circumstances, the accuracy of which can be established before any impartial tribunal empowered to send for persons and papers," makes developments that must be perfectly astounding to all those who have been in the habit of confounding the Administration at Washington as pure and honest.

It is well known that there was what was called an Agricultural Bureau at Washington, connected with the Patent Office as a subordinate appendage, and under the control of the Commissioner of Patents. This Commissioner, like most of his predecessors, was appointed from mere personal or political considerations, without any reference whatever to his qualifications, either as Commissioner of Patents or Director of the Agricultural Bureau. He, himself, had been a printer, and appointed a man as head clerk of the agricultural division, one Denius, as notoriously unfit for the position as any notorious man could be. This Denius was to have been made disbursing and financial clerk, but the arrangement was broken up by a prominent citizen "publicly proclaiming that both Secretary Smith and Commissioner Holloway knew this individual to be a scoundrel and a thief." This state of things seemed impervious to require a change, and the "Department of Agriculture" was established by Congress at the last session, in which it is provided that the Commissioner of the Agricultural Department "shall receive and have charge of all the property of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office, in the Department of the Interior, including the fixtures and property of the propagating garden. He shall direct and superintend the expenditure of all money appropriated by Congress to the Department, and render accounts thereof, and also of all money heretofore appropriated for agriculture and remanding unexpended." Now, here was an order requiring Holloway to turn over this property to the new Commissioner of Agriculture, but he not only refused to do this, but retained an unexpended balance belonging to the Agricultural Fund, under the pretense that there were some outstanding debts to be paid from it. Even then he refused to pay except to a few favorites, turning

the claimants over to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Attorney General gives a mildly drawn opinion that the property should be given up according to law, but so worded as measurably to shield Secretary Smith in silencing and silencing these deceptions; while the President, pure and honest soul, who, of course, knew nothing of all this inactivity going on under his own long nose—comes to the Secretary's rescue, and places him out of harm's way upon the bench of the Supreme Court for the State of Indiana.

From the passage of certain resolutions by Congress recently, it would appear that Mr. Holloway is to be looked after, but we fear, when the honest President shall find the outside presence too strong for the Commissioner's comfort in the Patent Office, he will, as in the case of Mr. Cameron, promote him to some more elevated, lucrative and comfortable position, where any little official shortcoming may not be so easily discovered.

We have heard a good deal about purity, honesty and all that sort of thing at Washington, but we have looked in vain for anything in that line which would bear a very searching scrutiny.

The Abolitionists are very dolorous over the conduct of Democrats, who, they say, are stirring up strife in the loyal States. The doctrine, then, is, that they must pursue their violent revolutionary steps unreduced, lest strife stirred up. They must be allowed to turn the war into their own party purposes, which renders the end to be accomplished impossible, and still no word of denunciation can be uttered.

They would, indeed, place themselves in very satisfactory condition, to the whereof they could prosecute their ends unreduced, all for the good of the country, which means for the success of Abolition schemes in the North and Secession schemes in the South. If the Abolitionists did not want opposition, if they did not want disaffection stirred up, why have they, against the most solemn remonstrances, rushed headlong on their reckless party measures?

Their assumption of the right to be let alone in their unreasonable scheme is only caused by the Secessionists who let alone. Aye, they go further. They are not only to be let alone, but the rest of the country must aid them.

We can assure them that they can't be accommodated. Other people have a council, too, that they know how the Union can be restored, and that these Abolition measures will never restore it—never! And these other people will say what they think, whether they like it or not. If they don't want strife over the subject, let them quit their unconstitutional legislation, and their unconstitutional and corrupt practices.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY IN THE ARMY.—From a report on "the mortality and sickness of the volunteer forces of the United States during the present war," by E. B. Elliott, Esq., Actuary of the United States Sanitary Commission, it appears that the number of deaths in the volunteer army (home guards and others not in active service, excluded) has been at the annual rate of fifty-three (53) per thousand men. Mr. Elliott reckons the annual rate of deaths at about 6.5 per cent.

It appears further, from the Adjutant General, that the death-rate from injuries, burns, etc., is greater in the case of officers than privates, being respectively 11 1/2 and 8 1/2 per 1,000, while the death-rate from disease and accident is much less than that of privates—22 to 46.

It has been found, too, that the mortality in the army recruited at the West, and operating there, is about three times greater than among troops recruited and serving East.

An important inference from these figures, and others in regard to deserts, &c., is, that very vigorous recruiting will be required to keep up these forces at the East—about nineteen thousand per month; and at the West, less than twenty per thousand per month, the loss East and West being nearly equalized, from the fact, as shown by official returns, that the desertions at the East are twice that at the West.

We have only charged against this school of politicians what history will tell us out. Instead of submitting to the regular authorities of the United States, they have sought to defeat their purposes by individual lawless combinations, and by the actions of States, and open force, and they have done this for nearly a long series of years.

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After long balloting in the New York Legislature for Speaker, the two parties being equally divided, one Collicott (Dem.) allowed himself to be nominated by the Republicans, upon a bargain to distribute the other offices. This raised a storm. Collicott says he only made a bargain all the rest were trying to make.

The Nashville Union, of the 23d inst., quotes the Bank of Tennessee, Union Bank, and Planter's Bank three per cent, discount; all others from five to fifteen or more discount.

The fugitive king of Greece bagged over a million of dollars before he left his kingdom, and has the sponduluses safe in English three per cent.

The New York Evening Post says fifty dollars per week are sent to the Provost Marshal in Boston, Mass., from all parts of the State.

An immense Dahlgren gun, weighing 42,000 pounds, has been sent to Boston to be used in the defense of that harbor.

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